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PROCESS FOR SUPPLYING PLASMA IONS

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# PROCESS FOR SUPPLYING PLASMA IONS

[Purazuma ion kyokyu hoho]

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## Claims

- 1. A process for supplying plasma ions in hollow anode discharge tubes characterized in that a gas is introduced into the hollow tubes in the vacuum chamber and a dc anode electric potential is impressed thereto to allow anode discharge to occur in the hollow tubes, by which the introduced gas is energized to obtain cations from the hollow tubes.
  - 2. A process for supplying plasma ions in hollow anode

tubes being available in the forms of a hollow tube or a hollow polygonal pipe, with the tips processed into various shapes for realizing anode discharge in the hollow tubes.

- 3. A process for supplying plasma ions in hollow anode discharge tubes of Claim 1 wherein the anode electric potential impressed on the hollow tubes being 5 V to 30 kV, and made adjustable according to the kind, quantity, and pressure of the gas introduced as well as according to the length and cross section of the hollow tubes.
- 4. A process for supplying plasma ions in hollow anode discharge tubes of Claim 1 in which:
- (a) the hollow tubes being usable in a number of ways so as to individually impress an anode electric potential for realizing ionization by simultaneous introduction of several kinds of gases,
- (b) another hollow tube being placed inside the other tube keeping electric insulation and impressing the anode electric potential on the individual hollow tubes, and
- (c) it being usable in combination with various types of metal vapor generators.

# Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial applications field

This invention relates to a process for producing a gasphase film normally using plasma (hereinafter called plasma CVD), and more particularly relates to a process for supplying plasma ions which can provide a remarkable increase in the ionization of the introduced gas and allow a plasma ion reaction to occur to a large extent, thus providing a compound film with the compositions unobtainable by conventional coating methods.

## Prior art

In recent years, numerous methods of plasma CVD have been proposed, which are those utilizing a high-frequency capacity binding discharge, high-frequency induction binding discharge, microwave discharge, dc parallel plate discharge, their combined discharge, and combined use with a magnetron. On the other hand, another conventional method of ion plating is frequently used for film synthesis. However, these conventional methods are designated to attain the best possible ionization efficacy of evaporated substances in the gaseous form to increase the reaction, thus obtaining films which lack reactivity of the introduced gas and sealability with the treated substances of reactions (hereinafter called base plates), with their normal ionizations being 4% and at the most 40%.

Furthermore, when two or more different kinds of gases (including a compound gas and metal vapor) are simultaneously introduced to attain ionization, the difference in the linkage and combined state of each element not only makes it difficult to control the ionization, but frequently renders degradation of the introduced gas impossible. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to provide films with the desired compositions and structures.

In general, the properties of the formed films vary to a large extent according to the conditions such as vacuum degrees and process temperatures, possible contamination with foreign matter from an ion supplying source, residual impurities inside the vacuum chamber, and others, thus rendering the production of films with desired properties unattainable. Furthermore, for

example, with a thin film coating applied to a cutting tool and mold where extremely high coating sealability is requested, the lower ionization ratio and restricted processing pressure of conventional methods have made it extremely difficult to provide films with desired improvements.

On the other hand, an ion gun is available as a means for supplying ions at a relatively high ionization ratio, and the application has been tested for ion supply. However, the gun presently available requires various improvements before use in film production with plasma CVD or ion plating due to the following disadvantages: the complex structure, occurrence of high-voltage abnormal discharge, shorter service life of the thermal cathode PIG (Penning Ionization Gauge: thermal filament which generates electrons to produce plasma), the necessity of an electron supplying means, thermal filament contamination of the film material responsible for vacuum evaporation of the filament, and insufficient ion supply.

Problems to be solved by the invention

This invention was made through an evaluation of the above disadvantages and improvements of devices to solve the foregoing problems which are the insufficient ionization of introduced gases, poor increase in the ionization of each gas when two or more different gases (compound gas, metal vapor, etc.) are used in combination, the problem of controlling ionization, the problems of producing films with desired compositions, contamination of films resulting from the vacuum chamber and ion supplying sources, the sealability of coated films with the base plate of coated substances, etc.

Furthermore, this invention is to evaluate and solve the problems of conventional ion guns, such as complex structure, high-voltage-caused abnormal discharge, shorter service life, and insufficient ion supply.

In other words, this invention is to provide an ion supplying process which can easily attain extremely high ionization and large volume of ionization current at relatively low voltages from the gases containing the elements intended to be produced, thus leading to a vast improvement of the foregoing problems.

## Means to solve the problems

This invention is to provide a plasma-ion supplying process wherein gas is introduced into the hollow tubes placed in a discharge chamber (hereinafter called vacuum chamber) and the introduced gas is energized using the tubes to which a dc anode electric potential is impressed (hereinafter the hollow tubes to which a positive electric potential is impressed are called hollow anode discharge tubes) to obtain cations from the hollow anode discharge tube), thus solving the foregoing problems.

The hollow anode discharge tubes can take any shape, including cylindrical or polygonal ones, as long as they are hollow, with the shapes made adjustable according to the vacuum degree of the vacuum chamber containing an introduced gas and the devices and machines in and around the chamber. Ionization is to be adjusted by controlling the anode electric potential impressed on the hollow tubes, with the applicable anode electric potential being 5 V to 30 kV. Furthermore, when the simultaneous introduction of gases (plural) is made to attain ionization, the above problems can be settled using a number of hollow anode

discharge tubes to which an anode electric potential can be individually impressed, or using the anode discharging tube structured so as to have another hollow tube inside one hollow tube, with electric insulation maintained, or by the combined use with various types of metal vapor generators. Furthermore, by this invention there is a structure simplified to the greatest possible extent provided to prevent the abnormal discharge and to prolong the service life of ion supplying devices.

## . Functions

As exemplified by the device given in Figure 1, this invention is to introduce gas into hollow tube (1) and to impress a dc anode electric potential thereto causing hollow anode discharge, thus energizing the introduced gas to produce cations, with the structure made so as to easily produce discharge by impressing the proper dc anode electric potential to hollow tube (1), attracting all the existing electrons to allow the discharge to start.

In this instance, the discharge occurs and continues to occur in vacuum chamber (7) connected to the grounded electric potential, or between base plate (6) or base support (5) to which a grounded electric potential, cathode electric potential, or anode electric potential lower than the dc anode electric potential impressed to the hollow anode discharge tube is impressed.

When discharge starts inside said hollow anode discharge tubes, there is a collision of electrons accelerated toward the hollow anodes with the introduced gas and the gas is ionized with emitting electrons, then the emitted electrons cause recollision with another introduced gas, thus repeating the

collision/ionization and continuously increasing the number of electrons and ions to provide an extreme potential discharge phenomenon. A proper modification of the hollow tube shapes and control of the anode electric potential to be impressed can provide every introduced gas with collision/ionization, thus attaining ionization up to 80%, which may vary with the kinds of gases introduced.

In this instance, whereas electrons are attracted to the hollow anode discharge tubes and disappear, the cations remain and are subsequently provided as a large cation flow to the negative plates (such as vacuum chamber (7) and base plate (6), etc.). Ionized atoms are attracted to the negatively impressed base plate (6) and an adequate control of the voltage will enable ion etching and ion infusion film synthesis, thus attaining extremely high sealability.

We have found that various gases can be treated in a device so structured as claimed in this invention and have realized this invention. We have not theoretically elucidated the mechanism of the hollow tube anode discharge, but have found an adequate modification of the hollow anode discharge tube shapes and proper control of the vacuum degree upon discharge and ionization, as well as anode electric potential providing a simply structured means to realize a large amount of ion supply and extremely high ionization. Besides, adequate conditions of hollow tube shapes, vacuum degrees at the discharge, and ionization, as well as anode electric potential will be determined by the dimensions and shape of the vacuum chamber, kinds of introduced gases, and the compositions of the films to be produced. Special attention should be given to the dc anode electric potential to be impressed on the hollow tubes, with a potential range of +5 V to

+30 kV. Ionized energy of normally existing elements are said to be 5 ev to 25 ev.

Therefore, the voltage of 5 to 30 V will cause ionization; when the introduced gas is a compound it will cause less ionization, in most cases requiring a voltage of more than 25 V. Furthermore, an improved ionization will necessitate an increase in the impressed voltage which then raises the frequency of problems such as abnormal discharge, heating resulting from electron collision in the hollow anode discharge tubes, and other abnormalities of attrition. Therefore, the maximum voltage is determined to be 30 kV.

When two or more different ions are supplied by the simultaneous use of two or more different gases to provide a compound film or alloy film, in order to realize an increased ionization for each introduced gas, as shown in Figure 5, two or more of the hollow anode discharge tubes are placed in parallel, or as shown in Figures 6 and 7, the hollow tubes are structured to have another hollow tube inside a given hollow tube, i.e., a multiplated and multilayered structure, thus impressing each anode electric potential with individual electric sources, and making it possible to control degradation, energizing, and ionization by adjusting the discharge intensity for each introduced gas. In general, a metallic ion is the lowest in ionization potential, followed by an active gas, then an inert gas; when a compound gas is used, it requires an even larger ionization energy due to the necessity of decomposing each linkage and energizing gas for ionization. Thus, as mentioned before, the use of multiplated and multilayered hollow anode discharge tubes realizes the ion supply according to need and provides the films with the desired properties.

On the other hand, an irradiation of Ar ion and others supplied through hollow anode discharge tubes to base plate (6) will cause collision of inert ions on the base plate to clear the base surfaces, thus increasing the sealability of the formed film with the base plate, which an be easily obtained by selecting the gases to be used and adjusting the impressed anode electric potentials in the hollow anode discharge tubes.

Furthermore, provision of base heater (8) will be of help in heating and removing impurities, for example, halogens such as TiCl<sub>4</sub> in the introduced gas attached on the base plate surfaces, or further in increasing hollow anode discharge utilizing heated electrons from the heater. Insulator (13) provides base heater (8) with electric power from heater power source (3). The foregoing process is to provide the desired film compositions, improving film properties, and drastically improved sealability of the synthesized film with base plate (6) by supplying highly activated ions.

Additionally, this invention has provided a process for ion supply, the structure of which is simplified to the best possible degree unlike the conventionally used ion gun, to have the least frequency of abnormalities, which is almost free of abnormally high temperatures and attrition of hollow anode tubes and provided with an extremely long service life because of the singular collision of electrons in the hollow anode, and which is free from the contamination of film materials resulting from fused evaporation of tube materials.

#### Embodiments

The present invention will hereinafter be described in practical terms, with reference to the attached figures.

However, the invention is not limited thereto. The same symbols given in the figures mean the same or similar materials.

Figure 1 shows an example where hollow anode discharge tube (1) is singularly used to realize the production and radiation of the desired ion using one of the introduced gases selected from inert gases such as Ar, Ne, etc., metallic gases such as SiH4, TiCl4, etc., or organic metal compound gases such as Ti(N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, and further to realize ion cleaning or ion etching with an inert gas ion, or to realize the production of a metallic film and the synthesis of compound films. Hollow anode discharge tube (1) is made with conductive hollow tubes of such materials as Ta, Mo, W, or stainless steel, with the above-mentioned gas being supplied to hollow tube (1) via flowmeter (15) and gas flow regulating valve (14) from gas supplying source (16). On the other hand, the hollow anode discharge tube (1) is connected to the anode electric potential of the power transformer (2), keeping electrical insulation with the vacuum chamber or gassupplying mechanism via insulator (11).

Vacuum chamber (7) is connected to the outside evacuator with evacuation hole (10) for evacuation, electrically grounded in most cases. In this instance, the vacuum degree used is from several + Torr to 10<sup>-3</sup> Torr. An introduction of the foregoing gases into the hollow anode discharge tube structured as mentioned before to impress an anode electric potential will enable remarkable collision and ionization of electrons with the introduced gas, irradiating and supplying the generated ions to vacuum chamber (7), especially to base support (5) or base plate (6) negatively impressed at power transformer (4) shown in the figure, power transformer (4) and vacuum chamber (7) are insulated with insulator (12). When the introduced gas is an inert gas such as Ar, base plate (6) is subjected

the gas is  $SiH_4$ , base plate (6) forms a Si film hereon, with the Si ion implanted thereto in some cases. Furthermore, when the gas is a compound such as  $Ti(N(CH_3)_2)_4$ , the compound film such as Ti(CN) is allowed to form on base plate (6).

Thus, selecting an introduced gas suitable for the applications and adjusting the anode electric potential have provided a process capable of ion etching, ion infusion, and film synthesis.

Normally, the dc electric field causes the introduced gas to discharge, with the voltage capable of degrading compounds and energizing ionization being several + Torr to  $10^{-3}$  Torr as mentioned before. However, when improvements are required to prevent contamination of base plate (6) resulting from the absorbed gas on the inner surface of vacuum chamber (7) or to increase the mean free path of the ions, and in some cases the vacuum degree in vacuum chamber (7) should be raised to  $10^{-4}$  to 10<sup>-9</sup> Torr. Alternatively, in this instance, the pressure in the hollow tube can be kept at several Torr to  $10^{-2}$  Torr to maintain stable discharge conditions, with hollow tube (1) tapered as shown in Figure 2. On the contrary, when stable discharge is desired to continue at several + Torr, stable discharge can be obtained by providing the structure so as to produce the least possible pressure difference between the inside of hollow tube (1) and vacuum chamber (7), with the tip of the tube opened, as shown in Figure 3.

Furthermore, in Figure 1, normal discharge will stably continue between hollow anode discharge tube (1) and base plate (6) negatively impressed thereby, but intermittent abnormal discharge may occur between tube (1) and vacuum chamber (7) when the positive electric potential impressed on the tube is several + kV to several tens of kV. In particular, when prolonged

discharge is required with the electric potential in the tube kept raised, an occurrence of abnormal discharge is to be prevented by applying insulating material (9) of  $Al_2O_3$  by injection or other means to provide the tube surfaces with coating. The insulating material to be coated, for example,  $Al_2O_3$ , the thickness of which can vary to a large extent with the insulation degree based on the pore ratio and compositions of  $Al_2O_3$ , will normally suffice at 50  $\mu m$  to 3 mm for a large insulation degree, and will peel off the hollow tubes due to the high possibility of cracks resulting from the temperature difference between the pre- and postdischarge for a thickness exceeding these ranges.

Figure 5 shows a practical process for attaining simultaneous supply of a number of ions by the combined use of two or more different gases. Hollow anode discharge tubes (1-1) (1-2) are individually connected to the anode sides of powder transformer (2-1) (2-2), and the respective tubes provides gas via gas regulating valves (14-1) (14-2) from the gas supplying source. Electric insulation, vacuum degree on discharge, shapes of the hollow tubes for realizing discharge, and the impressed electric potential are all within the preceding ranges. Thus, an impression of anode voltage suitable for the chemical linkages of a number of gases using a number of hollow tubes has realized the gas supply for the intended purposes, and has attained stoichiometrically produced films, compound films, or alloy films with further desirable properties.

Additionally, Figures 6 and 7 show processes for producing compound films with desired compositions by arranging double- or triple-structured tubes, or two or three pieces of the tubes in a hollow anode discharge tube even for the difficulty in mixing the introduced gas. In this instance, also, the impressed anode

similar to SNGN<sub>432</sub>)

electric potential, shapes of the hollow tubes, and vacuum degree on discharge are all within the foregoing ranges.

# Application Example 1

A production of TiCN film was carried out by the use of  $Ti(N(CH_3)_2)_4$  as an introduced gas in the device shown in Figure 1 under the following conditions:

Hollow anode voltage	+1500 V
Pressure in the vacuum chamber	$1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ Torr}$
Dimensions of hollow anode discharge tube	$\phi$ 25 mm x $\underline{1}$ 100 mm
Electric current in the tube	4.5 A to 4.2 A
Base plate voltage	-500 V
Base plate heater	20 V 100 A to OVOA
•	(SUS band heater)
Estimated temperature of the base plate	300-400°C
Base plate material	HSS chips (type

The thus-obtained film is a silver-gray-colored TiCN film with a composition resembling that of TiC, HV 2000-2200, and determined to be  $\text{TiC}_{0.7}\text{N}_{0.3}$  from X-ray diffraction.

The continuous machining test of  $S_{45}C$  (HB<sub>180-200</sub>) processed into HSS chips (SNGN<sub>432</sub>) has revealed that the processed substance has about a 5 times longer life than unprocessed.

# Application Example 2

TiN film production was carried out using  $\text{TiCl}_4$  as an introduced gas and  $N_2$  as a reaction gas in hollow anode discharge

tubes (1-1, 1-2) of the device shown in Figure 5 under the following conditions:

Hollow anode discharge tube

.Hollow anode voltage

Dimensions of the hollow anode tube

Introduced gas
Electric current of the tube
Pressure of the vacuum chamber
Base plate voltage
Base plate heater

Estimated base plate temperature Base plate material

+1300 V +1500 V  $\phi$  20 mm x  $\frac{1}{2}$  100 mm  $\phi$  25 mm x  $\frac{1}{2}$  100 mm TiCl<sub>4</sub> H<sub>2</sub> N<sub>2</sub> 2.5 A to 2.8 A 3.8 A

1-2

1 x 10<sup>-2</sup> Torr -800 V

(SUS band heater)

20 V 100 to 10 V 5.5 A

400-500°C

1-1

HSS chips (type similar to SNGN<sub>432</sub>)

The obtained film was gold-colored TiN with the composition of HV $_{1800}$  to 2000, containing a trace of 0.5% Cl. The film was processed into HSS chips to produce  $S_{45}$ C (HB $_{180-200}$ ) which was then subjected to a continuous machining test. The test revealed that the processed structure has about 4 times longer machining life than unprocessed. A comparison with normal plasma CVD showed the thus-processed film was excellent in sealability, free of peeling, and was provided with larger ion-supplying effects resulting from the hollow anode discharge.

Effects of the invention

The plasma-ion supplying device based on this invention has

- (a) supply of highly reactive plasma ions with high ionization and extremely high ion density;
- (b) supply of ions at the highest controlled ionization level by altering the dimensions of the hollow tubes and adjusting the quantity of introduced gas and the impressed anode voltage depending on the energy needed to decompose the gases and to cause energized ionization, when two or more different gases were used together;
- (c) adjustment of the film compositions formed by the effect mentioned in (b) to the most desirable compound;
- (d) prevention of film contamination responsible for vacuum evaporation of heat filament elements as with the thermal cathode PIG ion gun, easy supply of a large magnitude of ion electric current, simplified structure almost or completely free from the occurrence of abnormalities;
- (e) the hollow anode discharge tube receives only a small magnitude of electron collision, being free of damage and provided with a resultant prolonged service life of the tubes;
- (f) any element in gaseous form being convertible into ions, with high-density ions being suppliable;
- (g) the introduction of inert gases such as He, Ne, and Ar into the hollow anode discharge tubes and irradiation of ionized gas on the base plate can provide the base plate surface with ion etching and ion cleaning, further providing continuous synthesis of compound films only by changing the reaction gas, and attaining extremely high sealability of the film with the base plate.

## Brief explanation of the figures

Figure 1 shows a device for supplying plasma ions in this invention; Figure 2, 3, and 4 show structures of the hollow tubes; and Figures 5, 6, and 7 show other devices of this invention.

1...hollow tube (1-1, 1-2, 1-3 all similarly arranged);
2,4...power transformers (2-1, 2-2, 2-3 all similarly arranged);
5...base support; 6...base plate; 7...discharge chamber (vacuum chamber); 8...substrate heater; 10...evacuation hole;
11,12,13...insulator; 14...gas control valve (14-1, 14-2, 14-3 all similarly arranged).

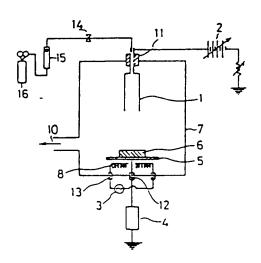


Figure 1

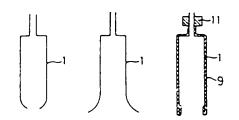


Figure 2 Figure 3 Figure 4

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プラズマイオン供給方法 **公発明の名称** 

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発明の名称

ブラズマイオン供給方法

- 特許請求の範囲
- (1) 放電室内に設置された中空管内にガス体を導 入し、その中空管に直旋陽極電位を印加し中空 陽極放電を生ぜしめることにより導入ガス体を 励起し、中空管より降イオンとして引き出すと とができることを特徴とする中空陽極放電形プ ラメマイオン供給方法
- (2) 前記中空管の形状は中空円筒あるいは中空多 角形状パイプをなし、中空陽極放電を可能なら しめるため、先端形状を各種形状に加工したも のを用いる特許請求の範囲第1項記載の中空陽 極放電形プラズマイオン供給方法

(産業上の利用分野)

1. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、通常プラズマを用いる薄質の気相合 成(以後プラズマ C ▼ D という)方法に係り特に 導入ガス体のイオン化効率を着しく大ならしめ、 プラメマイオン 反応を積極的に可能にし、 従来の コーティング方法では調整不可能な化合物組成模

(4) 複数のガス体を同時に導入し、イオン化を計 ることを目的とする場合、各々陽極電位を印加

できる前配中空管を複数備並用したり、1つの

中空管内に別の中空管を電気的絶縁を計りつつ

各々の中空管に陽極電位を印加しながら配置し

たり各種金属蒸気発生装置等と並置して使用す

ることの可能な特許請求の範囲第1項記載の中

空陽極放電形プラズマイオン供給方法

弦中空管の長さ、断面機に応して調整できる5 のとした特許請求の範囲第1項記載の中空陽極 放電形プラズマイオン供給方法

近年プラメマCVDの手法として高周波容量結 合放電型、高周波誘導路合放電型、マイクロ波放

## 時間 61-143579 (2)

しかも二つ以上の異種ガス(化合物ガス、金属 蒸気をも含む)を同時に導入しイオン化を計る場合各元素毎に結合、化合の様子が異なるためイオ ン化、関節が困難であるばかりでなく、導人ガス体の分解すら不可能な場合が多い。 従って生成され る模材質に期待する組成・構造を持たせることが 非常に困難である。

一般に生成された製等性は、処理真空度、処理 温度、イオン供給源からの不規物温入、真空テヤ ンパー内発留不純物元素の混入等処理条件によっ

本発明は上記問題点を検討し装置改良を積み重ねて発明に致ったもので、前記導入ガス体のイオン化率不足に関する問題、二つ以上の異種ガス(化合物ガス、金属蒸気等)のそれぞれのイオン化率向上と、イオン化の調節に関する問題を登録となる。

さらに従来イオン注入に使用されているイオン 銃の複雑構造や高電圧に基づく異常現象の発生、 寿命、イオン供給量の不足等種々の問題点を検討 し解決を計る。

・ 即ち本辞明は合成しようとする目的元素を含む ~・作を中から、質ので、質して事ってあってよった

- 供給方法を提供し、上配問題点を大幅の改善に 能的した。

(問題を解決するための手段)

7 4 - -

本発明は放進室(以下真空チャンパーという)

て有しく変化するため、 要求される権力の集合 成 に対応できていない。 さらに、 例えば切削工具、 全型等への薄痕コーティングの如く、 極めて高い 後度裏密着性を要求される場合、 従来方式による コーティングではイオン化率が低く、 処理圧力上 の制限等により任意に改善することが非常に困難 である。

一方比較的イオン化率の高いイオン供給手段としてイオン鉄があり、イオン注入への応用が試みられているが、現状では製造されているものは得造機を高電圧具常放電の発生、熱降低PIO (Penning ionisation gauge: 熱フィラメントより電子を発生させ、プラズマを形成でした、新ラインのように無な極の使用寿命が短級でフィントの真空蒸発による質材質の汚染、イオン供給量の不足等現状ではイオング等の複合成へ適応を可能はイオンプレーティング等の複合成へ適応を可能にするには種々改良されるでは、

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

内に設置された中空管内にガス体を導入し、その中空管に直旋隔極電位を印加した中空管(以後正電位印加した中空管を中空隔極放電管という)を用い、導入ガスを励起し中空隔極放電管より隔イオンとして引き出すことができるブラズマイオン供給方法を提供し前記問題点の解決を計るものである。

中空陽極放電管は円筒状あるいは多角形状でいずれの形状であれ中空であれば使用可能であり、 導入ガス体真空チャンパー内の真空度、真空チャンパー内の真空度、真空チャンパー内の真空度、真空チャンパー内の真空度、真空チャンパー内間辺接為特の状況に応じ形状に変化にない。 神るものとした。中空管に印加する陽極電位へはより位々ではよりもので、その陽極をはよりはないがは、また複数のガールを開発により、

選挙用した。 ・中学管内に利の中学管とも 気的絶縁を計りつつ配置した陽磁放電管構造を用いたり、各種金属蒸気発生配置と並用して使用することも可能にして前配権 + の問題点解決を計る。

## 特開昭61-143579 (3)

また出来る限り構造簡素化を計り異常現象の発生 を防止し、イオン供給装置の寿命向上を可能にする。

#### (作用)

放電が開始されると、前配中空陽極放電管の内部では中空陽極に向って加速された電子と導入ガス体が衝突し、導入ガスは電子を放出してイオン

イオン化に要する電圧は従って5~30 V で可能となるが導入ガス体が特に化合物である場合イオン化の割合いが小さくなり通常2 S V 以上が好ましい。さらにイオン化率向上のため印加電圧を

8 A + 1 & 4 & 4 &

であ、消耗等共享発生の頻度が高まる。ほって実 用上上限 3 0 KV IC 限定される。

さらに二つ以上の異種ガス体を同時に用い、こ

化し、放出された電子は再び別の導入ガス体と衝突した。に電子、イオン数を増すような衝突電離をくりかえし、著しく大きな放電現象を誘発するようになる。前配中空管(I)の形状、印加する陽低電位等を適切に調整するととにより、導入ガス体はことでとく衝突電離し、そのイオン化率は導入ガス体の性類によって変わるが最大 8 0 5 に連する。

この場合、電子は中空陽極放電管に引きつけられ前失するが、開イオンは後に残され大きな陽イオンほどなって中空陽極電位より低い負債の対極(真空チャンパー(7) や基板(6) 等)に向って促出供給される。イオン化された原子は負電位に印加された基板(6) に引かれ電圧条件を任意に調節することでイオンエッチング、イオン注入膜合成が可能となり、膜の密着性も著しく高いものが得られる。

本発明は種々のガス体においてこのような構成が可能であることを発見し、発明に到ったものでその中空陽極放電における理論的解明に到っていないが中空管形状、放電電離真空度、陽極電位を

⊶ Ki ( ki

要求される特性を持つ襲の合成を可能とならしめた。

一方Arイオン等を中空層種放電電より供給し

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## 特開昭61-143579 (4)

基根(6)へ限別することにより、基根表面が不活性 イオンの簡単でクリーニングされ合成機の基根へ の密着性向上を計ることもこの中空隔極放電管を 用い、ガスの切換え、印加陽極電位の調節のみで 容易に得られる。

また本発明は従来から使用されているイオン鉄の如く復雑課金を用いず出来るだけ簡素化した構造にすることにより異常発生が極めて少なく、かつ中空陽極に衝突するのは電子のみであるため異

介して中空陽極放電管(1)に供給される。一方との中空陽極放電管(1)は絶縁ガイシ切により真空チャンパーあるいはガス供給機構等とは電気的絶縁状態を保ちながら電源トランス(2)の陽極電位側に接続する。

真空チャンパー(7) は真空排気孔(8) より外部の真空排気装置に接続され真空状態に保たれ通常アース電位にある。この場合真空度は通常数 + Torr~1 o - 3 Torr 程度を用いる。このような装置構成の中空陽極放電管に前記ガス体を導入し隔極電位を印加することにより前述の通り電子と導入ガス体の著しい衝突電離を可能にし、発生したイオンを真空チャンパー(7) 内の特に図中電源トランス(4) の負電位を印加した基板台(5) あるいは基板(6) に原射供給される。尚電源トランス(4) と真空チャンパー

常界温や中空陽低管の消耗が極めて少なく使用や 命が著しく長く、中空管材質の溶融蒸発による質 材質への汚染に関する間域が全く発生しないイオ ン供給表質かよび方法の提供を可能にした。 (具体的実施塑接)

本界明の具体的実施理様を繋付図面に基づいて 説明するが本発明方法は、とれらのみに限定され るものでない。なお、図中同一符号は同一部材ス は均等部材を示す。

無1 図は例えば、 Ar, № 等の不活性ガス 81日。, TiCz。等金属結合ガスあるいは Ti ( B (CB 1) 1) 6 等の有機金属化合物ガス等のうち 1 種類の導入ガス体を用い目的とするイオンの形成、 無射を可能ならしめ、 不活性ガスイオンによるイオンクリーニング、 イオンエッチングあるいは金属薄質の作品 化合物薄質の合成を計ることを目的と ロボーロ 成体 位数電管(1) を 1 基のみ使用する場合を図示した。中空陽極放電管(1) は Ta, ™3, ▼ あるいはステンレス等導電性中空管で形成し、 前配導入ガス体はガス供給源場から促量計算、ガス促量調節パルブロ4を

た導入ガスが T1  $\{N(CB_a)_a\}_a$  等の化合物であれば T1  $\{CM\}$  等の化合物質が基板(6)上合成される。

とのように目的に応じた導入ガス体を用い、陽極電位を調整することによりイオンエッチング、イオン注入、概合成を行ない得るイオン供給装置 シよび方法が可能になった。

通常直流電界により導入ガス体が放電し、化合物等の分解、励起イオン化が可能な領域は削述の如く数+Torrから10<sup>-3</sup>Torr 程度である。しかしながら真空チャンパー(7)の内壁扱着ガスによる基板(6)への汚染防止あるいはイオンの飛散距離(mean free path ) の増大等を計って処理条件の改善が望まれる場合、真空チャンパー(7)中の真空度を10<sup>-4</sup>Torr~10<sup>-5</sup>Torrとする必要が生ずる場合がある。かかる場合は2回に示す如く中空管(1)の先端を収

- Form 程度で安定性電を存続させてい場合第1に の如く開先進形状化し中型増(I)の内部と真型チャ シバー(7)の間にできるだけ圧力差を生ぜしめない

## **孙開昭61-143579 (5)**

もる。 ~ 1 )、( 更に第1図にかいて通常放電は中空時極放電管 (2~2) (II)とそれより負の電位にある遊板(6)の間で安定に 気管はガス 持続されるが、中空隔極放電管に印加される正の (14~2)を

構造にすることにより放電の安定化を計るもので

第 5 図は二つ以上の異種ガス体を同時に用い、 複数のイオンを同時に供給する具体的方法をよび

べて前述の範囲内で可能であった。

#### (実施例1)

第1図に示す装置を用い導入ガスを  $T1[N(CH_1)_2]_0$ とし T1CN 複合成を下記の条件で行なった。

中空陽極電圧

+15007

真空チャンパー圧力

IXIOTTorr

中空陽極放電管形状

# 2 5 ma × £ 1 0 0 ma

中空陽極放電管電流

4.5 A~ 4.2 A

基板電圧

- 5 0 0 V

基板ヒーター

20 7100 A~0 VOA (8U8 X > )

ヒーター)

基板推定温度

300~400C

基板材質

B88チップ(8¥0¥432類位型)

得られた質組成は TiC に近い値灰色の TiC M 膜で HV2000~2200、 X 線回折の結果 TiC<sub>07</sub> M<sub>03</sub> と利

学し、・4.5 <sup>3</sup>(H. ) 1.8 3~2.3 3 ) と連続切削試験にて 評価したところ無処理品の切削寿命に対し的 5 倍。 の寿命向上が確認された。

さらに無き図、第7図の知く1本の中空陽塩法 電質内に二重、三重あるいは二本、三本の中空陽塩法 種質を電気的絶縁を保ちつつ配置することを作る 導入ガス体イオンの混合が困難な場合でもんた 薄膜を任意の組成にて合成することができる方法 かよび装置構成を示すものである。この場合の印 加陽極電位、中空管形状、放電中の真空度等もす

## (実施例2)

類 5 図に示す装置を用い、導入ガスを T1C 2。とし反応ガスとして Miを用い、中空隔極放電管 1 ~ 1、 1~ 2 を用いて Ti M 模の合成を下記の条件で行なった。

中空陽極放電管 1~1 1~2 中空陽極電圧 +1300V +1500V 中空陽極形状 #20mx 2100m #25mx 2100 導入ガス T1C4+H<sub>1</sub> N<sub>2</sub>

中空時個放電本施 25A~28A 18A

真空チャンパー圧力 i×10<sup>-2</sup>Torr

基 板 電 圧 →#00♥

基 板 ヒ ー タ ー 20V100~10V55A(8U8パン

ドヒーター)

推定基板温度 400~500℃

美磁铁压量。

中的 0 5 多のCを含有度跡 もり、 HSS テップに処理 し S 4 5 C (Ho 1 8 0~2 0 0 ) を連続切削試験にて評価 した所無処理品の切削寿命に比べ的 4 倍の寿命句

特別昭 61-143579 (6)

上が確認され、裏の密着性も良好で制着はなく、 中空降極放電化よるイオン供給効果の大なること を通常のプラズマ CVD と比較して確認した。 (発明の効果)

本発明に基づく中空降極放電を用いたプラズマイオン供給装置を使用することにより次のような効果を発揮する。

- (f) イオン化率が高く、イオン密度の著しく大き い高反応性プラズマイオンの供給が可能。
- 一つ以上の具種ガスを使用する場合、それぞれのガスの分解、励起イオン化に要するエネルギーに応じ、中空管形状、導入ガス量、印加陽種電圧等を調節するととにより、最も高いイオン化状態でコントロールし、供給することができる。・
- 行 何の効果により生成される裏組成を最も望ま しい化合物形態に調整できる。
- (日 無陰値PIGイオン銃等にみられる熱フィラメント元素の真空蓋発による襲汚染が防止でき、 大イオン電流が得やすく、構造簡便で異常発生

5 … 基板台 6 … 基 板

7 … 放電室(真空チャンパー)

8 … 基板ヒータ 10 … 真空排気孔

11,12,13 … 絶縁ガイシ

14 … ガス調節パルプ (14-1,14-2,14-3 6 均等 )

代理人 并理士 一河 内 過二二

の頻度が零かもしくはほとんどなくなる。 的 中空陽極放電管は質量の小さな電子衝撃を受けるのみで、損傷がなく、寿命が著しく長い。 の ガス状物質として供給できるものであればい かなる元素もイオン化可能で、高いイオン密度

(小) 中空陽極放電管に He Ne Ar 等の不活性ガスを 導入し、イオン化して基板へ無射することで基 板表面のイオンエッチング、イオンクリーニン グが可能となり、かつ反応ガス体を切換えるだ けで、連続して化合物薄質の合成が可能となり その襲の基板との信着性も著しく強固なものに できる。

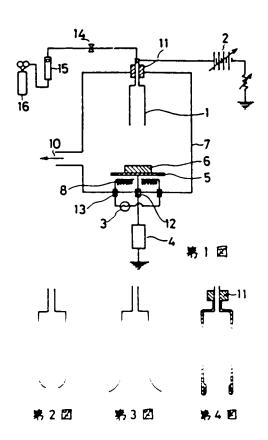
### ■ 図面の簡単な説明

のイオン供給が可能。

第1回は本発明によるプラメマイオン供給方法の装置構成を示す時間、第2回、第3回、第4回 は中空管の構成の契施例、第5回、第6回、第7 図は本発明の他の装置構成例を示す。

1 … 中空管(1-1,1-2,1-3 6 均等)

2,4…電源トランス(2-1,2-2,2-3 6 均等)



# 特開昭61-143579 (ア)

